TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1881.

Amusements To-Day Abbey's Park Theatre-0 Arndemy of Besign Exhibition. Academy of Munic, Benchtyn Patinitis. Booth's Theatre- Uncle Tours Cabin. Bij a Opera House-Olivile ett's Mess-ness-Broadway and 9th et. Grand Opera House—Ours. Haverly's 18th No. Theatre—Wides Beloth Haverly's 5th Av. The tee Holeman Ottl. Mayerly's Nible's Garden—Back Venus Haverly's Nible's Cardes-Bark Yolos.
Hasher & Hab's Concert Hall-Cenert.
Hadiana Square Thentre-Bark Kirks.
Hasante Temple-Benneries.
Matepolitan Concert Hall-Point Stating.
Non Francisco Minst -the-Broatway and Bits st.
Standard Theatre-Branch Detress.
Thails Theatre-Grand Detress.
Pleatre Consider Multir of Quarty Nonline. Phentre Comique Mullir a Quarts' Nonlines Tony Pantur's Theat e-Variety, Matines. Square Theatr-The Creole. Matines Wallack's Theatre School for Scandal Windsor Theatre-Under the Gestight.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Corporation Senators.

The great corporations continue to strengthen their power in Congress, and without respect to parties. Their politics are controlled by their own interests alone, and are shifted according to existing neces-Mr. CAMDEN, just elected Senator by the Democrats in West Virginia, is Vice-President of the Standard Oil monopoly, with a salary of \$25,000 a year, and is identiled with the interests of the Baltimore and Dhio Railroad. His future colleague, the present Senator HENRY G. DAVIS, was formerly a conductor on that road, and was originally elected by its influence.

Mr. SEWELL, the new Senator from New Jersey, who will succeed Mr. RANDOLPH, may be said to represent the railroad combination of which the Pennsylvania Central is the main trunk. While he might antagonize the Baltimore and Onio as a formidable rival, on all questions touching the powers of corporations and their alleged rights he and Mr. Campen will doubtless be found voting together, though one is dubbed a Democrat and the other is christened a Republican.

Mr. FAIR of Nevada stands for the silver monopoly, and Mr. MILLER of California stands for the Alaska fur monopoly, on the Pacific coast. These freshly chosen Senators of opposing politics will hardly separate on any vote that would cripple corporations. Every one of the new Republican Senators is in some form the slave of corporate power. Platt, Hawley, Conger, Sawyer, and HALE are all on that side, as will be seen when any substantial test is made involving the principle which underlies the coming issue between consolidated capital, with its watered stocks, and the rights of the people in the great highways of com-

The Senate may be packed with servants of corporations, and the House may have a subservient majority for a time. monopoly, sooner or later, is doomed to be checked in its aggressive career; and when the reaction shall come in carnest, the party that espouses the cause of the people will carry the day, by whatever name it may be

Chili's Victory-What Will She Do With

The war which began by the seizure of Antofagasta and the whole district of Atacama in February, 1879, is virtually over. The Chillan troops have occupied Lima, and the revolutionary Government of PIEROLA has collapsed. The question now arises. How is Chill to reap the fruits of victory With whom is she to treat? Who is authorized to give her the indemnity she will of course exact, and which will probably be greater than that demanded in the abortive October conference?

It was just such a question that BISMARCK and to solve after the capitulation of Paris. In that case, as in this, the triumph of the invaders was overwhelming, and had involved the extinction of anything like a regular and lawful government on the side of the defeated nation. BISMARCK refused to treat until a national Assembly had been elected, and a new government installed, which could announce with binding authority the will of the nation. The Chilian authorities must now pursue a similar course.

Shortly after the disastrous battle of San Francisco, the regularly elected Peruvian President, Gen. Prado, became a fugitive. and five days later Col. PHERODA was made dictator by an outbreak of the people in the streets of Lima. For a twelvementh he infused energy into his countrymen and contrived to protract the struggle. The treasury was replenished by voluntary donations and forced loans: the Chilian squadrons were confronted by gunboats and torpedoes; army after army was organized and despatched to the south Finally, when the invader was at the gates of the capital, the patriot usurper led a body of raw militia, the home guards of Lima, to a desperate battle in the suburb of Miraflores. As might have been expected, these undisciplined levies, matched against the Chilian veterans, were utterly routed, and PIEROLA's flight, which followed his supreme effort to save at least the honor of his country, leaves Peru without a government.

We may assume, therefore that Chili will continue to hold Lima and all the posts of rings, landaulet arrangements, post traderstrategic importance now occupied by her troops until an election has taken place throughout Peru for a Legislature authorized to appoint an Executive and to execute a binding treaty. What will be the terms which the conqueror will impose on the vanquished State is not yet known, but they will no doubt be more onerous than those proffered in October, owing to the losses in men and money which Chili has since sustained, and the outlay entailed by maintaining her armaments pending the election of a national Assembly and the arrangement of a peace. We know that the Santiago Government demanded in October the permanent cession of all the Peruvian coast land west of the Andes and south of the Camarones Valley, which hearly or neides with the nineteenth parau-

invaders has been regularly organized as a Chillan department. The Chillan envoys at Arica niso exacted the cession of some denosits and the strips of seaconst former- affairs, wrote as follows on this subject: ty belonging to the last named power. Another stipulation was the payment of a pecuntary indemnity (then cor puted at \$20,-200,000 by Peru and Bolly a jointly, one-fifth of which was to be tatel down. Moreover, the transport Rim, ac was to be restored, together with all private property which had belonged. Previous to the war, to citizens of Thill ', either of the allied States. Nor was

Bolivia and Peru in 1873 was to be rescinded, and all negotiations looking to a confederation of those two States were to be considered as null and void. When we bear in mind, however, the utter worthlessness of any pledge given by Bolivia and the bankruptey of Peru, we can see that the sting of the treaty proposed by the Chilian envoys at Arica lay in the concluding clause. This was a stipulation that the Chillan foress should continue to occupy the districts of Arica, Tacna, and Moquegua until all the obligations of the treaty had been met. There was also a stipulation that Arica. when restored, should remain unfortified.

It is difficult to see why the Chilian plentpotentiaries should pay any attention to Bolivia in their forthcoming negotiations with a Peruvian Congress. With the La Paz Government Chili can deal at her leisure. Neither is it seemingly worth while to insist on a prohibition of future cooperation between the late allies, from whose joint forces the Chilians have nothing to apprehend. The diplomats of Santiago will probably demand a pecuniary indemnity too large for Peru to pay. In such a case the final outcome of the whole contest would be the lasting incorporation with Chill, not only of the Bolivian seaconst and the shore region of Peru south of the Camarones Valley, but also of Arica, Taena, and Moquegua, if not the whole province of Arequipa. The acquisition of all Arequipa, coupled with the Atacama district wrested from Bolivia, would mean the addition of well nigh eight hundred miles to the coast line of Chili, including a large part of the guano and nitre deposits on the Pacific coast of South America. This would indeed constitute a prize not unworthy of a two years' struggle.

Will Mr. Blaine be Disappointed? Assuming that Mr. BLAINE has decided to xchange his place in the Senate for the proffered seat in GARFIELD's Cabinet, will he be disappointed in his expectations?

It cannot be supposed that he makes this exchange through any profound admiration for a Cabinet office in itself. During the last sixteen years the post of Cabinet officer has declined in importance, and that of Senator has risen in relative value and desirableness. Bonanza people, who buy their way into politics, aim not at a Cabinet place, bu at a Senatorship; yet they never could have much feared, in the last dozen years, that stern virtue would bar them out of the Cabinet, had they cared to go into it. Even John Sherman, who probably possessed the ways and means of entering GARFIELD's Cabinet, has preferred to be a Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BLAINE undoubtedly hopes that the post of Secretary of State will prove a stepping stone to his real object, the Presidency During the early days of the Government. the office of Secretary of State was the regdar and invariable channel for reaching the Presidency. Thomas Jeffenson, the third President; James Madmon, the fourth; JAMES MONROE, the fifth; and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth, had all been successively Secretary of State. The custom may be said to have started with the Government. for JEFFERSON was the very first of the Secretaries of State, being appointed in 1789. At all events, from 1801 to 1829, the office of President was invariably filled by a statesman who had first been the foremost Cabinet officer. The exceptional introduction of the soldier element in the case of Jackson alone broke this remarkable custom; and no sooner had Jackson retired than the old custom was immediately resumed in the election, as his successor, of Martin Van BUREN, who had been Jackson's first Secretary of State, thus giving a range of forty years to the custom, interrupted only in the case of one man. And the next Democratic Plesident chosen after Van Buren was Polk, whose Secretary of State, James Bu-CHANAN, afterward became President. Even

to be a kind of unpremeditated and unwrit ten system of civil service promotion. But nowadays nothing like this exists The chances are against a Secretary of State becoming President. No such instance has happened for a quarter of a century. Mr. BLAINE may perhaps consider that whereas his special patronage as Senator would be confined mostly to Maine, of which State he is sure, in a race for the nomination to be President, his patronage as Cabinet officer would embrace the whole Union. This is true; but the drawback is that the patronage of the Secretary of State is concerned chiefly with appointments to foreign lands, which is precisely where his working friends ought not to be. In that respect even the Postmaster-General wields a far more valuable

where an early Secretary of State did not

secure his election as President, he was very

likely to be a candidate; so that this seemed

patronage; but an inferior seat in the Cabinot Mr. Brarve of course could not take Still, the chief obstacle in Mr. BLAINE'S apward path is, after all, the decline of the prestige of Cabinets in popular estimation. Possibly he may reason that as a standing candidate for the Presidency he would be come a target in the Senate not only for all he Democratic arrows in the country, but for a great many drawn from Republican quivers. Friends, however, can be estranged and enemies multiplied by mistakes in the Cabinet as well as in the Senate; there is even a danger there of making mistakes greater and more irretrievable; while no light is now floreer, in American politice,

than that which beats on a Cabinet. The splendid prestige surrounding the ob-Cabinets is gone. It received a great shock when the people found Cabinet officers mixed up with quartermasters' contracts, whiskey ships, and Secon swintles. After that, a man knew that if he took a Cabinet place, he would be watched in a way unknown in earlier times by an outraged public sentiment. HAYES gave the finishing blow to Cabine prestiga when he sent his Secretaries on stumping tours during political car vasses, and at other times took them - cout with him to agricultural fairs, whe are they were like a minstrel troupe on platforms, making jokes, with himself as the attornes, action jokes, with himself as the centreplece, while they acted as comical, and men,

British Critici on Competitive Examinations.

It is too er amonty assumed by those who call theme elves civil service reformers in this coun' xy that competitive examination has proved perfectly satisfactory as a test , meindes the towns of Iquique and of fith ass for office in Great Britain. The arapaca, besides upward of a hundred salt- assur aption, however, is by no means corpetre works, and since its conquest by the rect. The system of competition has been er itleised there for years, and lately more deverely than ever before.

As long ago as 1972, the late Sir ARTHUR territory by Bolivia, including all the ni're HELPS, a most sagacious observer of public

"In Great Britain we have or late adopted the system of competitive examination as a means of discrimination of the competitive examination of the inadequate one for its is given. It deterts qualifications which are little seeded, while it falls inevitably, to discover onese which are most uncled. It is a bringing back of the world to the schools. The main reasonagiven for its adoption are that it prevents subbery, relieves men in power from importunity, and encourages education. Lits all. The secret treaty made between they are foreign to the main check, which is to cheese at

men, and if possible the fittest man, for certain employhas persons who neight to have the burden of making a choice from the responsibility of an about "

In 1877 Mr. HENRY LATHAM, a Fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, published an elaborate work on the system of examinations considered as a means of selection. This book has attracted much attention in educational circles, and is worthy of it. The author carefully considers the practical operation of competitive examination as a method of choosing the ablest men out of a considerable body of candidates, and his conclusion is that it is impossible to frame an examination which shall place men in order of ability. It is also worthy of note that in discussing the effect of examinations upon the candidate himself, Mr. LATHAM declares that for full-grown men the ills of examination outweigh the advantages. A man of twenty-five, he says, with an examination hanging over him, is hampered by a sense of never-ending pupilage.

The evils of competitive examination are the subject of a paper in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century magazine, by the Rev. A. R. GRANT, lately a Government inspector of schools in Great Britain. Speaking from his own observation and experience, this writer charges the system with having a direct tendency to exclude from the public service men with powerful minds and of great capacity. We quote his words:

"The man who succeeds in examinations has quick-ness in acquiring, memory for retaining, and readiness in producing knowledge; but he may be altogether deficottin reflection, in grasp of mind, in judgment, in weights of character. It appears to me that the examina tion system tends to select minds acute rather than deep, active rather than newerful; and the worst is that the heavier metal, being generally more slow in devenent, is apt to be left in the background. I believe opment, is aptio be felt in the mackerous best Indian that under a competitive system some of our best Indian administrators not only might not but could not have been selected."

We commend these views to the consideration of those Democrats who are foolishly trying to commit their party to the doctrine that fitness for office can best be determined by competitive examination.

Mr. Bergh Complains and Asks Some Questions.

Mr. HENRY BERGH-good man-complains of our strictures on a bill which he has procured to be introduced into the Assembly and puts to us some direct questions: "Do you think that I merit such a rebuke for an

to prevent the reasting alive of two or three hundre hurses, nearly every winter, by reason of their bed atored upon the third or fourth floors of stables?" In reply to which we say, If Mr. BERGH meant horses, why did he not say horses

The bill as drawn would subject to severe ounishment a menagerie owner who kept a lion, a tiger, or a catamount in a cage without providing for such animal convenient means of escape in case of fire! Mr. BERGH further asks:

"Are the personal sacrifices I have so many year made without hope of reward of any kind entitled epithets like those I have underlined?" The epithets are "philanthropist," "noto

riety seeker," and "ostentatious friend of dumb animals." As to "philanthropist," on his objection

we withdraw that. We strained a point in using it originally; but its withdrawal salves our conscience. "Notoriety seeker?" Yes, why not? If

Mr. BEROH is not that, he is nothing. "Ostentations," also, he certainly is; and we did not suppose he would object to being

called a "friend of dumb animals." We think Mr. BERGH has done a good deal of good. We have always given him credit for it. But he does sometimes make himself so ridiculous that we believe if we should lay a fountain pen down on a clean sheet of paper and go out of the room, it would almost write a criticism on his ec entricities of its own accord.

An Extraordinary Position to Take

In the telegraphic account of the State trials now going on before the Queen's Bench at Dublin, it is stated that Sergeant HERON, for the Crown, "accused the traversors of having wilfully departed from DANIEL O'CONNELL's peaceful tradition.

But how about the prosecution and conction of Mr. O'CONNELL, and h from Ignominious punishment on a mere technicality?

Was he prosecuted for his " peaceful tradition ?"

To hear eulogy passed upon the greatest agitator Ireland ever produced, in a prosecution of his feeble imitators, seems a little odd.

Oh, Give Him a Hundred Millions!

The demand of Capt. Eaps for a fifty-million subsidy is the coolest presented to Congress this winter. For some time outcries have been heard against the Panama canal on the ground that it menaced the old flag and defled the MONROE doctrine.

Capt. Eaps's scheme, which was introduced as a substitute, does magnificently rally around the old flag and an appropri ation. He proposes that the people shall advance him money to complete his railway, and then that, if Congress ever fails to have the prescribed installment ready for him or time, the national debt is to be increased by bonds issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, at five per cent. interest, to the amount which Congress, under his bill, ought at any given time to have appropriated. Capt Eaps's stockholders are to be guaranteed by the United States during thirty years the comfortable income of six per cent, a year, in two semi-annual dividends of three per cent, each, upon the par value of their stock, which may be issued to the extent of fifty million dollars; and this guaranteq ir. to begin on the completion of the first ten miles.

Too United States may like to control an Isthmian highway, but he rdly at that price.

Messys. Laman and McPherson voted with the Republicans, in the Senate yesterday, in favor of taking up the bill putting GRANT on the retired list as General; but the motion was defeated. A pill for the further distribution of the Geneva award was reported by the Judiciary Committee. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among them one for a ommission to investigate the adulteration of food, and one to construct a railroad from New York to Council Bluffs. There were reported from committees an apportionment bill, flxing the number of members at 311, and a bill legalizing the assessments on bank shares made prior to July 1, 1880, under the New York act of 1866, which has been declared unconstitutional.

Mr. TRIMBLE has introduced into the Legislature at Albany a bili authorizing church. religious, and charitable societies to hold fairs, and at such fairs to set up goods and chattels to be raffled for. This will hardly do. If raffles are right, why confine the privilege of holding them under legal protection to religious and charitable belieff If they are legally wrong, vier should religious and charitable Cares be allowed to hold them at all? It will

Mr. GLADSTONE announces in the House of Commons that England is determined, first of all, to establish her authority in the Transvani. This can be done only at considerable cost of treasure and life, If after all, it should then be decided to abandon the Transvaal, as the conquests in Algimnistan have been aban-

doned, where will be the gain? If it be said that national pride is involved, surely no one imagines that this little Boer republic is a match for imperial England. The whole ground of annexation was a supposition that the Boers wished it. If, as is now evident, they never did wish it, and the Government was misinformed,

why go to war to force it upon them? The Senate yesterday refused to take up the GRANT relief bill. This, too, in a hard winter, when there is much distress, and every case of penury and suffering should receive prompt

That the dining room of the Metropolitan Hotel should twice in about eighteen months have been the prey of flames, to say nothing of the previous burnings of Niblo's Theatre, on the same site, is not a pleasant reflection for those accustomed to live in hotels. Nor is the cause assigned-a defective flue-at all reassuring. That is clearly not an accidental, but a preventable cause; yet it was not prevented The escape of the inmates from a very serious disaster, with loss of life, was fortunate; but it is well for all other hotels to find out at once whether they are risking lives by defective flues.

Mount Baker in the for Northwest has now joined the combination of volcanoes that, in various parts of the world, are simultane ously smoking and throwing out their ashes,

The surrender of Lydenberg is a clear indication that Boer successes have not yet been checked; nor are they likely to be until troops pour in from England and India.

A mirage and an earthquake in Maine

and three or four inches of snow in New Orleans, are among the latest physical freaks of the new year. Down-town thoroughfares yesterday fur-

nished a spectacle, in many cases, of slippery roads, pitiless loads, and horses unsuitably A Plattsburg man who called his infant son after GARPIELD has received the thanks of

the President elect for making James Abnam

household words in his family. This must be

gratifying to the Plattsburg man, and it is natural that the General should be pleased at the compliment; but it is very severe on the innocent child. The practice of naming children after public nen at the time of their greatest notoriety is very common and very ill judged. Instance

abound of politicians who have attained wide popularity for a time and subsequently sunk into the murkiest discepute. The position of a sensitive lad who grows up to find himself burdened with a name widely known and as generally despised is not enviable. His family name he may feel bound to wear, whether it be comes him or not; but that he should be a living monument of the folly of his sponsors in baptism is unreasonable. We are told that during the progress of a cele-

brated trial conducted some years ago in Brook lyn the dejection of spirits of an amiable young man was universally attributed to his unfortunate name. His appetite failed, and phydelans despaired of his life, which, indeed, was saved only by legislative interposition. He suffered under the appellation of HENRY WARD BEECHER SMITH.

The safest statesmen are the dead ones; and parents who wish, like the Plattsburg man, that their offspring shall be politically commemo rative, will do well to go to the temb for a name and not to the newspaper. But they will do better still to give the child a plain but suphonious title of his own, and let him get fame for himself if he wants it.

The surrender of Callac was a military necessity, after the fall of Lima. All the early preparations for the defence of the capital had perhaps supposed an attempt to reduce the seaport first, by a combined land and naval attack. As in the case of Tacna and Arica, the Chilians went to work in the unexpected order. taking the interior strategic point first, and so causing the coastwise city to fall of itself, by being taken in reverse. In this way, too, they secured a higher military fame, by using their navy for blockading only, and pitting their army directly against the combined armies of Peru and Bolivia.

Most of the six-day walkers put in a full day's work yesterday, and some achieved creditable records. A few withdrew altogether, and probably wished that they had done so before starting, in season to have saved \$20 out of the \$100 entrance fee. Yet even those who are out are more fortunate than such of their comrades as will endure two or three days more hard traordinary how many men are always found ready to pay'a high price for entering into a painful struggle with only the slenderest chance of success.

When two people throw their arms about each other's necks it is usually a token of affection; still, it is unsafe to generalize too far. On Friday afternoon, two San Francisco roughs, while in that affectionate position, shot each other to death with their revolvers,

A DEFEAT FOR THE GRANT RILL. The Senate Refusing to Take it Up-Attitude

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Gen. Logan tried hard to get his Grant retirement bill up in the Senate to-day, but his motion to take it up was defeated by three votes. The discussion, however, disclosed the attitude of some of the outhern Senators toward the bill.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) suggested the propriety of referring the consideration of the proposition in view of the probability of early ction upon a general measure to supply what he regarded as a defletency by providing a pension for our ex-Presidents. He thought that

he regarded as a defletency by providing a pension for our ex-Presidents. He thought that provision for the single individual name out to vote on the proposition to grow and a general law.

Mr. Hill Dem., Ga.) said he was a prepared therefore rots against M — day, and would life the individual name to vote on the proposition to grave and would life the individual name to vote on the proposition to grave and would life the individual name to vote on the proposition to the part of the bill it he to the pull grave the life individual proposition was a prepared to the pull grave the forth of the help of the bill it he to the pull grave the first of the proposition has a materian history as the foreign grave problem in the electron history as the revolution beginning in 1861, when affair had accomplished great results, Air. Hill said he regarded Gen. Grant as the most remarkable man whom the events of that revolution had developed, and, in his judgment, the one man without whom the revolution would not have been a success. Windover his merits or demrits, Gen. Grant would take his place in history as the great representative man of the revolution of 1861 simply because, from the pentiar circumstances that surrounded him, he would be regarded as the one man on either side of the line without whom that revolution would not have been a success.

Mr. Vest Demi, Alo. recognized Grant as the great General of the civil war. He said that the Sonthern people admired him, and were grateful to him for the testimony he had saveral times borne to their loyalty and good faith. But when Gen. Grant deliberately left the place provided for him by the representatives of the people; when he entered the arena of partiesan polities; when he entered the arena of partiesan polities; when he how the chances of political innersial times borne to their loyalty and good faith. But when Gen. Grant was dragged from that bloody areas in the late political conflicts. When the corpse of Gen. Grant was dragged from that bloody areas in the late poli

Prince Gortchakoff's Rettrement. London, Jan. 24. The Times, in an est storial article this morning says. Prince distribution. Abrial sian Chanceller, we may wate now default from pulson affects. This feature recomment with relifer privile pulsons of the power to white the solid as to the office where of the power to which the solid and taken of the power to the solid and the second of the power to the solid and the second of the power to the solid and the second of th

A Strange Stor y.

From the National Price.

It now turns out that Just at the time that Just Goods made his miniment at a of ten final-small deliant to the value receive territorial and affirmed hondror to make the deliant and Medical hondror the control of the Membrish and Charlest and Medical hondror teneral cut the deliant And Medical hondror the strength Membrish has a fit o pay a large portion of those counts by taxation!

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There is little probability now that Congress will do more than pass the Appropriation bills, and a Re-funding bill for the loans that fall due before the close of the fiscal year. Both parties wish to avoid an extra session. The Republicans, of ourse, want to get warm in office and to feel their way before issuing a programme of policy. They are admonished, too, by the fate

of the Democrats at their extra session in 1879, The Democrats would like to retain their hold on the official machiners of the House until next December, and therefore they will do nothing to provoke an earlier departure from the places their dependants now occupy. The Republican office seekers are the only disturbing cause, and they will have to give way to more important considerations

The Senate will raise the rate of interest on the House bill to 3% per cent., and perhaps change the time for the maturity of the bonds and notes. This matter will finally go to conference committee, and be likely to result in 3% per cent. Interest and a short option of redemption for the issues as a compromise be-

It is doubtful if any Apportionment bill can be carried through at this session, though Mr. Cox will urge his plan persistently. The Republicans are disinclined to legislation now. under the belief that the Democrats have smuggled a cat into the meal tub. They naturally think the work can be done better in the next Congress, and if they do determine upon a positive and organized party opposition the bill

One argument urged in favor of delay is that nothing will be lost by the postponement, because the apportionment can easily be made in season for the next Congressional elections. But on the other hand it is contended that by acting now, when many of the State Legislatures are sitting, a large expense may be avoided that otherwise would have to be incurred by special sessions, as some of them only meet biennially. This is the first time an enumeration has been completed in the census year, and it would be a good example to follow it up with an Apportionment act.

Mr. Hayes Not a Truthful Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-It is now understood at Gen. Garfield will not come to Washi that uen, carfield will not come to Washington until the end of Pebruary. When he reaches here the new Cabi-net will be completed, so as to avoid subsequent compil-cations. If he subsers to this intention, trouble may be aved. But the President elect has an uncertain ; and his resolutions do not always ripen and bear fruit.
When Hayes came to the capital before the inaugura-tion in 1877, the elements to compose the important parts of the Fraudulent Administration were already chosen. hough be pretended they were not. When Mr. Conklin presented the recommendations of Mr. Platt for Postmas-ter-General, Hayes let him understand distinctly that the case was still open, and that his friend would be fairly

It is now positively known that Mr. Everts had, long before this meeting between Hayes and Conkling, been assigned to the Department of State, and consequently it is a case of deliberate deception on the part of Haves that tries led naturally to a rupture of relations, and it was the original cause of Mr. Conklim's break with the Franchilent President, and or his retual to visit the

White House.

Mr. Biaine had nearly as much provocation from Hayes as Conking had. The Navy Department was effered to Eugene Hale, with a foreknowledge that he could not take it. This offer was considered as made to the State. nd not to the individual. Therefore Blaine proposed and urged the appointment of Five, which He swered by putting Devens in the Cabinet as the repre-sentative of New England. From first to last Hayes has played this sort of came

with all who have trusted him, and who supposed, though he was put into the Presidency by fraud and by forceries, still, as the occupant of that exatted office, he would not wilfully lie, as he has done habitually.

Letter from the Rectory by an Eulscopal Clergyman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent malgamation of telegraphic companies has touched the serve centres of this nation. Under the suise of legiti-nate business another swindle has been made. It is a pestion that must come up before the sovereign people a free government in some form, and that so to between liberty and lic

rd-monopoly. Even that last rejuge of appeal, the allot, is, according to The Sex, in the power of a Ma-

hine, especially in the Empire State.

Necessity, with laboring men and the so-called middle lass, demands some relief from the extorioners who ombine to put food, fuel, and daily conveniences up for speculation. Strikes are natural results of monopoly, We shall see, if I can read the temper of men, bloody arrations of this question unless legislation interferes. I call on all honest men, the press and pulpit, rich and or, to denounce the Goulds and Vanderbills who, like

te bats, fasten on the nation's vitals. When impartial his ory shall be written, it may record the infamy by which this or that man rose to be a mi

lionaire. slaves. Trained from the cradie to love liberty, our per ple will not tolerate oppression.

When a man cannot by all he carns, clothe and teed

himself and family, even in the simplest manner, what is left for him, I ask? Many of us, men of education and average common sense, barely live. Luxuries, books, travel, and the demands of a cultured taste, we dare not dream of.

Between the tramps and the scamps we really pay all, and more than we can earn. One hope remains, viz.
The Ses s in-tependent, unbought, fearless voice. If it can dethrone King Kelly, may we not hope that its powerful influence can banish from American civilization ommantion, the monopolist prince? THE RECTORY, Jan. 24. ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.

History in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit no to call attention, through The SUN, to a certain feature of public school education to which, I think, very strong objection should be made. The teature in question ousiets of atterly false historical teaching in relation to ciand. It certainly is not right to plant lies in the inds of children, and thus insure false opinions and ank prejudice in the same minds when matured. In the adgment of many persons the existence of the College programment of meany persons the existence of the College of the City of New York and the New York Normal College is an entrage on the tax paying people. It becomes a greater outrage when either, of these institutions is more a evolution of the college of the diffusion of downing it and mainteness falselice. In the name of history. Among the icat books in use in the Normal College is an abridge nest of Hume's "History of England" (Harper's edition of 1875). This book is I presume, in the hands of all irlain the college who have reached the grade in which inglish history is studied. The parts of it relating to commissioners of Education permitting the use of the book at all. I will at present point out only two of the many falschoods which it contains, and select these be-cause they relate to comparatively recent events. On page 734, for exchaple, 1, to stated that "after the nancipation of the Car, clies had deprived O'Council of

hat means of cole of hig the 'rent,' and of securing him wif an income from the pockets of the impoverished

IMAGINATIONS GIVEN AN AIRING.

porch registered twenty below.

Some Marvellous Cold Weather Yarns Told Around a Pike County Barroom Stove.

MILPORD, Pa., Jan. 22 .- "There's quite a ittle snap in the atmosphere to-day, but when call to mind a piece of weather we had in 1859 this seems like a good day for a picnic, said Sheriff Warren Ridgway, coming into the Crissman House barroom, where a number of the boys were gathered around the stove, discussing the weather. It was one of the recent cold days, and the thermometer on the front

" I never knew until the next spring how low

the mercury did get that year," continued the Sheriff. "We had a thermometer big enough

to keep account of the weather for the whole

State. It was three feet long, and had a bulb at

the bottom as big as a turnip. We didn't bother with degrees on that thermometer. We always said it was so many inches below or so many inches above zero. The thermometer hung on in apple tree in the garden at our old place on the Lackawack. In the spring of '59 I was spading up the garden. Under this apple tree I struck a vein of quicksilver. I thought I'd ancovered a mine of the stuff, and says to myself, 'This ends the lumber business.' I calls the old gentleman out and told him I'd struck a quicksilver mine, and that when the company was formed to work it. I would take nothing less than Treasurer of it. He didn't say anything, but he looked at the quicksilver I had in my hand, then at me, and then at the thermometer that hung on the tree. I looked at that, too. The buib was bursted. Then understood the situation. The mercury had settled a foot and a half below zero on the ther mometer. That wasn't as low as the weather salled for, so it pushed the bottom out of the bulb, went down three feet to the ground, and dropped six inches under the surface before it reached the level of the temperature. Don't go up along the Lackawack and talk about the thermometer being twenty degrees below zero, for there are neople up there yet who remember our big thermometer and the winter the mercury went five feet below zero, and they'll laugh at you."

"I've always said that these little thermome-ters we have nowadays ain't no account," said Billy Watson. "What chance has weather not on a thermometer six or eight inches long, any-

Billy Watson. "What chance has weather got on a thermometer six or eight inches long, anyhow?"

"It don't have no chance at all," said Peacock Brink. Down t' my house, where they ain't no th'mometer to bother with the weather, I'll bate it's fituen degree colder'n 'tis up here."

"Do you remember the winter that Red. Drake was chased by a deer in the Valley woods, and had a narrow escape from death, all owing to the cold weather?" asked Pete Quick. "Cold as it was, Red. was hunting. He shot a big deer, and the deer got mad and took after him. Red. dropped his gun and made for a tree. It was so cold that the breath from the deer's nostrils froze as it shot out in streams of log, and before the deer reached Red. two pleese of lee, fitcen inches long and two inches and a quarter thick, stuck from the animal's shout like the tines of a pitchfork. Just as Red. reached the foot of the tree the deer caught him. One of the pieces of ice went on one side of Drake and one on the other. The tree was just big enough to fit in between the ends of the two prongs of ice and hold the deer fast. There they were. Red. caulin't move nor the deer couldn't move. The deer's breath kept on freezing, and Red. looked back over his shoulder and saw ice forming all around him He expected to be frozen to death. By and by when the circle of ice had grown so tight around him that it was hard for him to breathe, he saw that the deer's nose was being rapidly closed by the forming ice. Here was his only hone. If he could hold out until the breathing of the deer would die, and, in failing, break the ley bonds. When the ice had closed around Red. so tight that he could only get a breath about a sixteenth of an inch in lemith, kerpland, and the deer was his only hone. If he could hold out until the breathing of the deer was shur off he might escape. For then the deer would die, and, in failing, break the ley bonds. When the ice had closed around Red. so tight that he could only get a breath about a sixteenth of an inch in lemith, kerpland, in fea

old winters in my time, but my grant ather's experience in the winter of '76 ruther boats anything o' mine.

"My gran father were a groat hunter an' Inin killer. He fit in the revylation, all 'long the Del'war valley. The winter o' '76 was terble cold. Evrything in these parts was friz up tighter in a snare drum. On one o' the coldest days my grant father struck the track o' some lojins on the billis jest above hers. He follered 'em, an' killed a couple on 'em, an' then started back over the ridge fur his dabin. My grantatier lived to be a hundred year old, an' to his dyin' day he stuck to it that what I'm goin' to tell you were extrue oz preachin', an' I b' lieve it. He started back fur his cabin over the ridge. He hadn't gone fur when he shot a wolf. He hadn't much more 'n fired his ole flintieck when he heerd a yell off to the left, an' lookin' that way see a big painter comin' for him. Painters was a picnic for the old man, an' ite rangmed down a big charge o' powder an' reached fur his builet pouch when, is an' behold yell twee gone. He'd lost it somewhar in the woods. Fightin' painters without builets wan't so much o' a picnic. Besides, the ole man hold ye'll were gone. He'd lost it somew the woods. Figurin' painters without wan't so much of a pienie. Besides, the o had got cold while standin' thar, an' he care to tackle an atle-bodied painter wh hands was all stiff. The painter come a cr

hands was allstiff. The painter come a creepin' up with his fangs a showin' an' his jaws redder'n a round o' beef an' his tail a switchin' like a cow's in fly time. Cold exit were, my gran-father said the sweat started ont on his forrid an' rolled down his cheeks bigger'n hose cheanuts. They dropped on the ground in big bails, for they friz ez fast ez they fell. They piled up at his feet, an' the painter kep' at creepin up. Suddintly an idee hit my gran-father plumb in the top knot. He grabbed up a han'ful o' the sweat ex were friz in bails an' poured om in his muskit.

If I kin git these in on that painter fore they meit, he thinks to hisself, mebbe they'll settle his hash.

'Arre crammin' the sweat o' his brow in the muskit, my gran'father biazed away. But the heat o' the gun bar'l had meited the ice bails, an' they went out'n the gun like a stream o' water out'n a hose. But the cold weather wan't foolin' round there for nothin', an' 'fore the stream o' water had gone three foot it was fuz inter the painter's skull. But my gran'father said he owed his life to natur arter all, fur the charge o' ice never would a made the painter give up the ghost, an' it never would had no effect on him at all only there wasn't force hough to drive it clean through his head. That saved my gran'fainer from a chawin'. The clank o' !2-stopped in the skull. The animal heat meiled if, m' 'fore the painter could recopperate an' git his work in on the old man he died of water on the brain. I was shussorry my gran'father didn't have that oninter stuffed an' handed down in the family,' concluded the o'l settler, as he adjourned with the boys for refreshments.

Board.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Notwithstanding the prohibitory restrictions last down by the Board of Health of this city respecting infectious discusses and funerals, relatives and triends will continue to visi their relatives and friends in seasons of affliction and be reavement without asking permission of that undoubt edivefficient beig. What can the Board do about it to thus obeying the promptings of material affection and heaven.
Rules may be carried a little too far in matters of this nature, although the tublic zone, may be its prior motive as we have no doubtle so in the present instaine. I am not very decidently in lay of those more localized as of frequently seen in bias city. Stall if persons are desirous to have Come selved, which is fleat to the blant symbol make the stress to have Come selved, then the blant selved to the blant symbol make the stead to the blant symbol make the selved to the blant symbol make the selved to the second-stalled without any municipal restriction. The names hands.

U. M.

The Board of Apportionment Meets. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as it is constituted for the current year, held its first meeting yesterday is the Mayor's effice. The members in attendance were Mayor Grace, Comptroller Campbel d President Asien of the Department of Taxes and

The Splender of a Railroad Grandee,

Franche Chamman Eugenero Gen. Washburn's costly private car has just The midden parties of the law are advented with a fine state.

The midden parties of the law are not the Paths of the first state of the law are not the Paths of the first state. There is a different state of the law are not the paths of the first state of the internut oak, and holy. The carving is very delease and risbinate.

The rable is furnished with the most costly unbasistiv and theory. The car is fifty three feet four, and the President's countainer with its diams, furniture, and appliances, cost about \$2,000.

The construction of the ear embraces all of the latest and feet improvements—Westingtons air brakes. Miller platforms, Baker heaters, ac.

There are siesping arecommodations for fourteen persons, and these appliances are all indicen away and covered up with carvings and other decorations so as to cuttient educe the discovery by a novice.

The car was designed by a Frenchman, Haden.

SUNBEAMS.

-The national debt of England is held by bout 23,000 people; that of France by about 4.00 -A Grand Juror at Rockford, Ill., became o distracted by his duties in indicting criminals that he

-A Wisconsin law, by which the designanon of any person as "a d—d scoundrel" was made a mislemeanor, has been repealed.

- A playful scuffle by two gamblers at Bodie, Col., enced in their winding themselves about each other and shooting until both were dead. -Criminals in Germany are said to have nereased from 34,882 in 1875 to 600,642 in 1878, &

unch for the benefit of having a Bismarck. -The Roman Catholic priest at Lewis-

town, Ill., went on a hilarious spree with a party of young fellows, and has been deposed by his Bishop. -The Christian Intelligencer says that Swinburne eats opium and drinks to excess, and that the scenes he has made in drawing rooms are scandatous

and netoricus

—Opposite the Southampton Docks, England, in the Canute road, is the Canute Hotel, which bears the inscription: "Near this spot, A. D. 1028, Canute ed his courtiers." -A Boston restaurant keeper received an

order from the deceased Mr. Harrington, through a m dium, for an old-fashioned pumpkin pre. The median ate the pie while under the control of the delighted spirit -Engineer Williams was attacked by heart disease, while alone on his locomotive, on a Vi ginis railroad; but in spite of the suddenness of his death

he was able to whistle down brakes and close the throt-tle, thus averting a disaster.

E. M. Yates and Dr. Craig, prominent men of St. Joseph, Mo., went to Herman Garlich's residence last spring, and gave him a severs whipping, be cause he had made charges of misconduct against them

They have just paid \$2,000 and coats.

--Charles De Haven, a circus clown, made port of Robert Payrish in a barroom at Glasgow, Ky. by pulling his ears and playing various tricks of the saw dust ring on him. Parrish warned him against continuing the fon, and then killed him with a knife. -Alphonse Montamat personated an old

clantation negro at a fashionable New Orleans masque ade party. He sang one verse of the current melody "O, dem golden slippers," the hostess playing the piano accompaniment, and was about to begin the second, when he fell dead among the merrymakers.

—Wolves are plenty in Concord Township,

owa, this winter, and Jacob Floyd set a trap to cauch hem. The next morning when he went to examine it he found one of his neighbors with both hands in the trannearly frozen to death. He had been out hunting, stopped to look at the trap, which, suddenly springing, caught him and field him fast.

—A San Francisco woman partially lost the power of appech through a stroke of paralysis. Tak

ing advantage of her incoherent atterance and grotesque visage, her husband sent her to an asylum as a lunation and took possession of her property. She was kept in durance several months before the truth was discovered. A jury awarded her \$1.000 damages. -There is now in the library of Princetor

ollege what is known as the Pierson collection of books and pumphlets on the civil war. It was made by an Alumnus of Princeton, who has ranscaked the country for his material, and is believed to be of its kind unsur-passed. The collection, which is carefully guarded by the librarian, is accessible for reference -Frank Osborn, a sinner of Orange, Ind., not only held out obdurately during the Rev. Mr. Potts's revival meetings, but disturbed the services by his bad

conduct. The minister preactied at him night after night, but it did no good. At length he walked down the aisle to Osborn with a club, and pounded his head until he became insensible. Posts was fined by a Justice, and and the revival ended abruptly.

The Prince of Wales lately invited the

"Vet" of a household cavalry corps to dinner, but as "Vets" have not hitherto been regarded as holding socially the position of gentlemen, the "Vet" in question thought that he ought to submit to H. R. H. anas to his social status, lest the Prince might have given the invitation under a misapprehousion. The Prince thereupon repealed his invitation with emphasis, and is urging that military veterinary surgeons should in fur ccupy a different position. -Noah Anderson of Carlisle, Ky., frequently whipped his wife. He was a cripple, and it was thought that his lameness had much to do with his nely temper and cruelty. His neighbors, however, were not

actined to excuse him, and on a recent night a company t masked men went to his house to punish him. He of masked men went to his house to punish him. He met them resolutely at the door, and threatened to shoot any one who entered. They advanced, and he fired, ounding the leader. Then they made a furious a slaught, killing him and his son -An old resident of New Orleans writes: "When I first came to this city, fifty years since, there were only a few orange trees in the yards or gardens, and thirty years ago there was not much attention given to the cultivation. Vesterday I was talking with some of our largest dealers, and they told me the shipments to

distant cities and country towns for the last two months averaged 3,000 barreis a day. They are shipped by the car loads loose, to Chicago, St Louis and other cities and this year's crop will bring about \$12,000,000, and it production is increasing every year. -The Duke of Westminster, the owner of Bend Or, the winner of the last Derby, has not been for-tunate on the turf. For while the gain of \$0.000 or \$7.000 by that race was but a bagatelle for the owner of Relgravia, he has been incurring a heavy loss for years, and it is not too much to say that his stud has cost him lowed by any other triumph, and now he leaves the tur in sadness over the Duchess's death. Bend Dr. the

is not yet publicly announced, has been sold to Lor. Allogion within the last formight. -By the recent death of Prince William of artembers's infant and only son, the succession to the artembers throne is again thrown open to the Roman Catholic branch of the reigning tamily-a fact which ap pears to be provocative of considerable popular measures in that essentially Protestant realm. Prince William is a young man, who may become the father of a numerous family; but should be die without male issue, the heir presumptive to the crown would be Duke Philip, a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French, and married to a daughter of the Archduke Albrecht of Austria. The children of Duke Philip and the Archduchess Maria There is have been brought up in the doctrines of the Ro man Church, their religious training and education hav-ing been confided to members of the Society of Jesus.

-The consumption of malt liquor in this country has increased over 160 per cent in ten years " During 1880," says the Resules, the organ of the browers, "taxes were paid on 13,374,000 barrels, or 414,000, Officialions. This is equivalent to about 100 mugs for every man, woman, and child in the country. Leaving out the females and children, this vast quantity corre sents 600 glasses a year for each male over 21 years of the the United States. When we consider the very large number of admit males who dri k no beer at all, and the other host who partake of it only in the most moderate man-ner, and at more or less protracted intervals, it is evident that some other Americans must done a great deal. At the cents a class this beer manufacture of 1860 brought \$875.0 0.000, or about \$7.50 per capita for every man. woman, and obtid. This is a quarter more than the total

expense of running the United States Government." Strange and perplexing contrasts of opinion atenual in the views expressed the eminent High-ish historians with respect to the intellectual attractive and psychical characteristics of Good Queen Be one she is described as a political journs of extraord-mirri-ability, resolution, and courses to market as a mirri-shallow brained, capricious, and mind woman at once studiors and passionate, averticous and revenutio. But all the chronicies of Elizabeth's life and missean arread that she was uncommonly vain of her become attractions, and the recently published intentional ward one, rathered from the State pure's hys well ward one, rathered from the State parters for known antiquarian, confirm the impression that there was a radius trait of her Nobes is a cliented the year 1901, when she had attained the ripe applied stock of wearing at parel comprised. If compacts costumes, 192 "French gowns, 1 to robe with the 07 without, 126 "antique directs, 156 "ballis tanies, 96 manties, 85 periodrs, 18 mantialis, 119, 27 (ans, and 9 pairs of slippers. At her death, two Inter, no fewer that 3,000 atteles of an area were there, no fewer that 3,000 atteles of an area were these figures into accounteration, it may well be that the "Virian Queen" was it most exce-it not be must be comingly, dressed which of her

-German national finance is in a bad way. From the estimates submitted to the Representation of the part agreement that during the part account of the real base outron income by 20.488 feet marks the marks. has outran income by holocome marks the ma-cents, and extraordinary expendence to a re-provision much for it by three marks are mark of 40.00000 marks follows one of the second holocome and one of districts rather a contribu-hates not yet been completely as a re-sidence of marks has to be a god re-business. The Phasics Minister proposes a second of and to provide for the rest and to provide the second of shiftman contributions on the formal and to provide the state of the second of t pay becomes elthough their is a letter in the training to the simultation of the conjust the modes; a expenditure has been greater on surely dewithin the last four years, and in order of receive mentations in the contributions of the redern's. The last of the French indemnity has been specif. the first time, no mention of interest on any ball is made in the estimates.